REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB NO. 0704-0188

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggesstions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA, 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any oenalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED (From - To)
29-08-2008	Technical Report	29-Aug-2008 - 29-Aug-2008

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Reliable Adaptive Modulation and Interference Mitigation for Mobile Radio Slow Frequency Hopping Channels

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
W911NF-05-1-0311

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
611102

5d. PROJECT NUMBER

5e. TASK NUMBER

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

6. AUTHORS
Ming Lei, Alexandra Duel-Hallen, Hans Hallen

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAMES AND ADDRESSES
North Carolina State University
Office of Contract and Grants
Leazar Hall Lower Level- MC
Raleigh, NC 27695 -7214

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
U.S. Army Research Office
P.O. Box 12211
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2211

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
ARO

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)
48383-CI.8

12. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not contrued as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision, unless so designated by other documentation.

14. ABSTRACT
The Long Range Fading Prediction algorithm for Slow Frequency Hopping (SFH) systems is proposed and demonstrated to enable combined Adaptive Modulation and adaptive Frequency Diversity to mitigate the effects of fading and partial-band interference. Significant performance gains are demonstrated relative to non-adaptive methods in realistic mobile radio SFH channels where the total bandwidth does not exceed approximately 15 times the coherence bandwidth.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
Slow Frequency Hopping, Channel State Information, Long Range Prediction, Adaptive Transmission, Partial-band Interference, Diversity

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	15. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			Alexandra Duel-Hallen
U	U	U	SAR		19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER 919-515-7352

Standard Form 298 (Rev 8/98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39.18

Report Title

Reliable Adaptive Modulation and Interference Mitigation for Mobile Radio Slow Frequency Hopping Channels

ABSTRACT

The Long Range Fading Prediction algorithm for Slow Frequency Hopping (SFH) systems is proposed and demonstrated to enable combined Adaptive Modulation and adaptive Frequency Diversity to mitigate the effects of fading and partial-band interference. Significant performance gains are demonstrated relative to non-adaptive methods in realistic mobile radio SFH channels where the total bandwidth does not exceed approximately 15 times the coherence bandwidth.

Reliable Adaptive Modulation and Interference Mitigation for Mobile Radio Slow Frequency Hopping Channels[1]

Ming Lei[#], Alexandra Duel-Hallen[+], Hans Hallen[*]

[#]Chrontel Inc.
2210 O'Toole Ave., Ste. 100
San Jose, CA 95131
Email: leiming_1999@yahoo.com

[+]North Carolina State University
Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering
Box 7911, Rayleigh, NC 27695-7911
Email: sasha@ncsu.edu

[*]North Carolina State University
Dept. of Physics
Box 8202, Rayleigh, NC 27695-8202
Email: Hans_Hallen@ncsu.edu

Abstract: The Long Range Fading Prediction algorithm for Slow Frequency Hopping (SFH) systems is proposed and demonstrated to enable combined Adaptive Modulation and adaptive Frequency Diversity to mitigate the effects of fading and partial-band interference. Significant performance gains are demonstrated relative to non-adaptive methods in realistic mobile radio SFH channels where the total bandwidth does not exceed approximately 15 times the coherence bandwidth.

Key words: Slow Frequency Hopping, Channel State Information, Long Range Prediction, Adaptive Transmission, Partial-band Interference, Diversity.

---

[1] This research was supported by NSF grant CCR-0312294 and ARO grants DAAD 19-01-1-0638 and W911NF-05-1-0311.

1. Introduction

Fading prediction methods for mobile radio channels were shown to enable adaptive modulation AM [1-3] in narrowband, Orthogonal Frequency Division Modulation (OFDM), adjacent frequency and Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) fading channels in, e.g., [4-8,10,25-27]. In this letter and [9,11,24], we explore AM aided by the Long range prediction (LRP) for Slow Frequency Hopping (SFH) spread spectrum mobile radio systems that employ coherent detection [13,15]. We propose to predict the channel coefficients in the next hopping frequency of SFH systems based on a number of past fading observations from previous hopping frequencies. Fading prediction is challenging in this case since past observations are at different frequency slots constrained by the hopping pattern. Moreover, we investigate joint adaptive transmission that combines frequency diversity and AM to mitigate the effects of partial-band interference and fading in SFH systems with coherent detection.

2. System Model and Long Range Prediction for SFH Channels

Consider the SFH system that employs coherent detection [15,16] with the total number of frequencies q, the hopping rate f_h, and the frequency separation between adjacent carrier frequencies Δf. In this letter, we employ a randomly chosen periodic hopping pattern with length $N=q$, although the proposed methods also apply to non-periodic hopping patterns. Let $c(f,t)$ be the equivalent lowpass complex sample of the flat fading channel at time t and frequency f, where f is the carrier frequency (slot) occupied at time t [13]. The channel coefficient $c(f,t)$ is closely approximated by a zero mean complex Gaussian random process with Rayleigh distributed amplitude and uniformly distributed phase [12], and we assume $\mathrm{E}|c(f,t)|^2=1$. The spaced-time spaced-frequency correlation function with the time difference τ and the frequency separation Δf is defined as [7,12,13,22]:

$$R(\Delta f,\tau)=\mathrm{E}[c(f,t)c^*(f+\Delta f,t+\tau)]= R_t(\tau)R_f(\Delta f), \tag{1}$$

where the factors in the last expression are the time and frequency correlation functions.

Figure 1 illustrates the adaptive transmission aided by the LRP for this FH system. Past reliable observations from all frequencies are fed back from the receiver to the transmitter. The transmitter employs the LRP to predict future Channel State Information (CSI), and adapts the transmission parameters to the channel variation. We employ the Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) linear prediction (LP) algorithm. Assume the channel coefficients $c(f,t)$ are sampled at the rate $f_s=1/T_s$, and

for an integer n, define $c(f(n),n)=c(f(nT_s),nT_s)$. The prediction $\hat{c}(f(n+\tau),n+\tau)$ (τ is a positive integer) of the future channel coefficient $c(f(n+\tau),n+\tau)$ based on p past observations $c(f(n),n),\ldots,\ c(f(n-p+1),n-p+1)$ is formed as (see Figure 1b)

$$\hat{c}(f(n+\tau),n+\tau)=\sum_{j=0}^{p-1} d_j(n)c(f(n-j),n-j) \tag{2}$$

where $d_j(n)$ are the filter coefficients at time n, and τT_s is the prediction range. Note that the sampling rate in (2) is much slower than the symbol rate, but faster than the hopping rate f_h.

The objective is to find the LP coefficients that minimize the MSE, defined as $E[|e(n)|^2]=E[|c(f(n+\tau),n+\tau)-\hat{c}(f(n+\tau),n+\tau)|^2]$. Because the hopping pattern is a random frequency sequence, a single prediction filter does not exist, and the LP coefficients need to be re-computed at the sampling rate. The optimal LP filter used at sampling time n is given by [13] $\boldsymbol{d}(n)=\boldsymbol{R}(n)^{-1}\boldsymbol{r}(n)$, where $\boldsymbol{d}(n)=[d_0(n)\ldots d_{p-1}(n)]^T$, $\boldsymbol{R}(n)$ is the $p\times p$ autocorrelation matrix of the observations at time n with $R_{ij}(n)=E\{c(f(n-i),n-i)c^*(f(n-j),n-j)\}$, and $\boldsymbol{r}(n)$ is the cross-correlation vector of the observations and the prediction at time n given by $r_j(n)=E\{c(f(n+\tau),n+\tau)c^*(f(n-j),n-j)\}$, $i,j=0,1,\ldots,p-1$, for given τ. Both $\boldsymbol{R}(n)$ and $\boldsymbol{r}(n)$ are determined by the correlation function (1). The effect of additive noise on the observations can be incorporated in (2) [4]. In this letter, we assume that the noise in the observation samples is negligible. In practice, noise reduction techniques can be employed to improve the accuracy of the prediction [4,26,27]. For realistic SFH systems, the prediction MSE loss is dominated by observations constrained to the hopping pattern [9,11,24], and the degradation due to additive noise is relatively small in this MSE region [27].

For realistic mobile radio channels, the correlation functions $R_t(\tau)$ and $R_f(\Delta f)$ in (1) must be estimated and updated when new observations become available. We employ pilot symbols for estimation [11]. The rate of update of the correlation function estimates and the computational load of the estimation is low for realistic mobile radio channels [7,11]. On the other hand, the optimal MMSE channel prediction method (2) is complex (on the order of p^3 multiplications [28]), because it requires inversion of a large matrix at the sampling rate. To reduce the complexity to the order of p^2, while maintaining the same performance, we employ a recursive procedure for updating this inverse as described in [9,11]. While it is possible to reduce complexity further by employing, e.g.,

the simplified LRP method in [9], we have observed that suboptimal prediction methods greatly degrade performance of adaptive FH systems.

3. Adaptive Modulation Aided by LRP

LRP is employed to enable AM for each upcoming dwell interval. We employ adaptive discrete power discrete rate MQAM with M=2, $2^{2(i-1)}$, i=2,3,4 [1]. As in [3,24,26], reliable performance is maintained by incorporating the accuracy of the predicted CSI into the AM design. The symbol rate is 20Ksps (symbols per second), and the target Bit Error Rate (BER_{tg}) is 10^{-3}. The SNR is defined as the ratio of the average transmitted symbol power E_s to the complex white noise power spectral density N_0 [1]. While performance with and without prediction is usually compared in other adaptive systems (e.g narrowband or OFDM [4,8]), this comparison is meaningless in adaptive SFH systems. The delay associated with the feedback and other system constraints is comparable with the dwell interval duration, so the channel estimates obtained during current dwell interval cannot be employed. A single outdated estimate at the previous hopping frequency is not helpful for enabling AM. Thus, the only practical alternative to using fading prediction for SFH is to resort to non-adaptive modulation. Therefore, we compare the Bit Per Symbol (BPS) of AM enabled by the LRP with that of non-adaptive MQAM.

In the numerical results, we employ the standard Jakes fading model, a typical slow hopping rate f_h=500 hops/second, the number of frequencies q=32, and the feedback delay of at least 1ms. To enable AM, several samples are predicted for each dwell interval, and the average prediction range is 2ms. The maximum Doppler shift is 50Hz (equivalently, the prediction of 0.1 wavelengths ahead is illustrated). In LRP, we employ the near-optimal sampling rate 2 kHz and p=50 in (2) [11].

In Figure 2, the spectral efficiency (BPS) of AM vs. average SNR is shown. We observe that significant gain can be achieved relative to non-adaptive modulation (Binary and Quaternary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK, QPSK)). The gain depends on the normalized frequency separation $\Delta f\sigma$ given by the product of the frequency separation between two adjacent hopping frequencies and the rms delay spread σ of the fading channel [12-14]. In [9,11,24], we have demonstrated that the prediction MMSE increases as $\Delta f\sigma$ grows since the observations and the prediction become less correlated. This dependency affects the bit rate of AM as shown in Fig. 2. For small $\Delta f\sigma$=0.01, the BPS with prediction approaches that with perfect CSI [8]. While the BPS diminishes as $\Delta f\sigma$ increases, even

for large $\Delta f\sigma$=0.1, the gain relative to the non-adaptive modulation is about 3dB, or 1 BPS. A physical model proposed in [4-6] was used in [11,24] to investigate the performance of AM for SFH systems in realistic fading channels. While the BPS is lower for the physical model than for the Jakes model due to the time-variant correlation function (1), it has been demonstrated that significant improvement is still achieved relative to non-adaptive modulation.

We observe that the FH system benefits from adaptive transmission primarily when $\Delta f\sigma$ does not significantly exceed 0.1. Suppose σ is 1μs, representative of suburban areas [12]. Then a SFH system would benefit from adaptive transmission when the frequency separation is as large as 100 KHz ($\Delta f\sigma \approx 0.1$). In realistic SFH systems [13-16], the symbol rate is on the order of tens Ksps, and, thus, adaptive transmission aided by the proposed channel prediction method is feasible for these systems. More generally, we have found that AM is feasible in SFH systems when $f_{dm} \leq 100$Hz, and the total normalized bandwidth (TNB) $q\Delta f\sigma$ is on the order of 3 or lower, or, equivalently, the total bandwidth $q\Delta f$ does not exceed approximately 15 times the coherence bandwidth $B_c \approx 1/5\sigma$ [14]. As the TNB grows, the spectral efficiency of AM saturates and approaches that of non-adaptive modulation. On the other hand, frequency diversity is usually exploited in FH communications [13], and its benefit increases as the TNB grows. Thus, adaptive transmission and diversity combining compliment each other over the practical range of frequency correlations in SFH systems.

Our results demonstrate that fading prediction is less accurate for SFH systems than for narrowband transmission [4,26], OFDM [8], direct sequence CDMA [4] and even when the observations are at an adjacent frequency [7]. This loss is due to the fact that the observations are constrained by the hopping pattern in LRP for SFH systems, and, thus, are widely distributed in frequency. This constraint degrades prediction accuracy, and hampers utilization of fast and efficient adaptive tracking techniques. However, we note that fading prediction is critical in SFH applications, since adaptive transmission would not be possible without prediction in FH systems.

4. Adaptive SFH Systems with Partial-band Interference

We focus on the Partial-Band Interference (PBI) that is not due to a hostile jammer [13,17,18]. It is usually slowly varying and modeled as narrow-band additive Gaussian noise with the average power spectral density N_I with that occupies a small fraction δ of the total bandwidth of the FH

system. We use adaptive frequency diversity to jointly mitigate the effect of PBI and fading. In the proposed *diversity FH* method, the same information is transmitted on several carrier frequencies chosen according to a hopping pattern, and the outputs of different diversity branches are combined at the receiver. For simplicity, in this letter we employ only two frequencies (diversity branches) f^{1} and f^{2} with large separation $N\Delta f/2$ and negligible correlation assumed assured by the appropriate hopping pattern design [11,20].

We assume that the receiver knows perfectly where the PBI is present [11,13,19]. At the transmitter, the uncertainty of PBI presence for two upcoming frequencies f^{1} and f^{2} is modeled as follows. Define the indicator function for the presence of PBI at the upcoming frequency f^{k}, k=1,2, as I_k =1 if the interference is present at f^{k}, and 0 otherwise. Given the reliability factor $\eta\in[0,1]$, the probability of the interference at the transmitter is modeled as

$$p_k = \eta I_k+(1-\eta)(1- I_k). \tag{3}$$

The following near-optimal diversity combining technique [11,13,21] is employed at the receiver. When there is no interference at both hopping frequencies f^{1} and f^{2}, Maximal Ratio Combining (MRC) is used. When only one frequency has interference, the PBI-free branch is selected using Selective Combining (SC). If both frequencies are interfered, random guess is used to detect data. More complex *sentient FH* technique (similar to the selective transmitter diversity [10]) can further improve performance. In this method, channel coefficients of L widely spaced frequencies (chosen according to the hopping pattern) are predicted, and a subset of r frequencies with the largest channel gains are selected in the transmission. Due to lower average transmitted power [11], sentient FH also results in lower Multiple Access Interference (MAI) than FH given the same number of transmitted frequencies r.

The degrading effect of PBI is compensated for by the benefit of frequency diversity on the performance of LRP for these diversity systems, and the prediction accuracy is better than for interference-free systems without diversity [11]. In AM for diversity FH, let α_k and $\hat{\alpha}_k$, k=1,2, be the actual and predicted fading channel amplitudes at the upcoming frequencies f^{1} and f^{2}, respectively. The average BER of fixed power AM when $M(i)$-QAM is employed by the transmitter

$$\mathrm{BER}_{M(i)}^{*}(E_s,N_0,\hat{\alpha}_1,\hat{\alpha}_2,p_1,p_2) = (1-p_1)(1-p_2)\int_0^{\infty}\int_0^{\infty}\mathrm{BER}_{M(i)}\left(\gamma = \frac{E_s(\alpha_1^2+\alpha_2^2)}{N_0}\right)p(\alpha_1|\hat{\alpha}_1)p(\alpha_2|\hat{\alpha}_2)d\alpha_1 d\alpha_2$$

$$+ p_2(1-p_1)\int_0^{\infty}\mathrm{BER}_{M(i)}\left(\gamma=\frac{E_s\alpha_1^2}{N_0}\right)p(\alpha_1|\hat{\alpha}_1)d\alpha_1 + p_1(1-p_2)\int_0^{\infty}\mathrm{BER}_{M(i)}\left(\gamma=\frac{E_s\alpha_2^2}{N_0}\right)p(\alpha_2|\hat{\alpha}_2)d\alpha_2 + 0.5p_1p_2, \quad (4)$$

where the $\mathrm{BER}_{M(i)}$ is an upper bound on the BER of M(i)-QAM [1], $p(\alpha_k|\hat{\alpha}_k)$ is the conditional pdf of α_k given $\hat{\alpha}_k$ [3], and p_k is given by (3), $k=1,2$. The modulation level is chosen as $\tilde{M}=\max\{M(i) \mid \mathrm{BER}_{M(i)}^{*}(E_s,N_0,\hat{\alpha}_1,\hat{\alpha}_2, p_1,p_2) \le \mathrm{BER}_{\mathrm{tg}}\}$. In AM combined with sentient FH, for r=2, (4) is employed, assuming f^1 and f^2 are the two frequencies (among L) with the largest prediction gains.

Simulations are used to demonstrate the performance of adaptive SFH for typical PBI values [23]. In Figure 3, the BPS of AM is illustrated under the assumption of perfect knowledge of PBI at the transmitter (η=1). We observe that the BPS degrades as δ increases, and sentient FH outperforms diversity FH. As L grows, the BPS of sentient FH saturates, and L=4 has near-optimal performance [11]. We also show that the BPS of adaptive modulation for a non-diversity system (single Rayleigh fading channel) with PBI is poor [11]. (Note that when this method is extended to $\eta<1$, the target BER cannot be satisfied, implying that diversity is required for channels with imperfect knowledge of PBI at the transmitter.) Figure 4 shows the BPS degradation of diversity FH as η decreases. For both diversity and sentient FH, when $\eta\le 0.95$, the target BER cannot be satisfied with the adaptive transmission method proposed above, and additional diversity would be required to maintain reliable performance.

5. Conclusion

The optimal MMSE long range prediction algorithm for SFH communications with coherent detection was introduced. It was demonstrated that that the proposed LRP method enables adaptive modulation for SFH. Moreover, joint adaptive frequency diversity and AM was investigated for channels with PBI. Numerical and simulation results demonstrate that significant performance gains can be achieved relative to non-adaptive modulation for realistic FH systems.

References

[1] A.J. Goldsmith and S.G. Chua, “Variable-Rate Variable-Power MQAM for fading channels”, IEEE Trans. Comm, vol. 45, No. 10, Oct. 1997, pp. 1218-1230.

[2] T. Ue, S. Sampei, “Symbol Rate and Modulation Level-Controlled Adaptive Modulation/TDMA/TDD Systems for High-Bit-Rate Wireless Data Communicartion”, IEEE Trans. Veh. Technol, vol.47, No.4, Nov. 1998, pp. 1134-1147.

[3] D. L. Goeckel, “Adaptive Coding for Time-Varying Channels using Outdated Channel Estimation”, IEEE Trans. Comm., vol.47, No.6, June 1999.

[4] A. Duel-Hallen, S. Hu, H. Hallen, “Long Range Prediction of Fading Signal: Enabling Adaptive Transmission for Mobile Radio Channels”, IEEE Signal Processing Mag., vol.17, No.3, pp. 62-75, May 2000.

[5] H. Hallen, S. Hu, M. Lei, and A. Duel-Hallen, “A Physical Model for Wireless Channels to Understand and Test Long Range Prediction of Flat Fading”, Proc. of WIRELESS 2001, Calgary, July 9-11, 2001.

[6] H. Hallen, A. Duel-Hallen, S. Hu, T.S. Yang, M. Lei, “A Physical Model for Wireless Channels to Provide Insight for Long Range Prediction”, Proc. of MILCOM’02, Oct. 7-10, 2002.

[7] Tung-Sheng Yang, A. Duel-Hallen, H. Hallen, “Reliable Adaptive Modulation Aided by Observations of Another Fading Channel”, IEEE Trans. on Comm., vol. 52, No. 4, Apr. 2004, pp. 605-611.

[8] A. Duel-Hallen, H. Hallen, T. S. Yang, “Long Range Prediction and Reduced Feedback for Mobile Radio Adaptive OFDM Systems,” *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, Vol. 5,No. 10, Oct. 2006, pp. 2723-2733.

[9] M. Lei, A. Duel-Hallen, “Long Range Channel Prediction and Adaptive Transmission for Frequency Hopping Communications”, Proc. of 41st Allerton Conference on Communication, Control, and Computing, Oct. 1-3, 2003.

[10] S. Hu, A. Duel-Hallen, “Combined Adaptive Modulation and Transmitter Diversity using Long Range Prediction for Flat Fading Mobile Radio Channels”, Proc. of IEEE GLOBECOM’2001, vol. 2, Nov. 2001, pp. 1256-1261.

[11] M. Lei, “Performance Analysis of Adaptive Slow Frequency Hopping Systems Aided by Long Range Prediction for Mobile Radio Channels”, Ph.D Dissertation, Fall 2004, http://www.ece.ncsu.edu/pubs/etd/id/etd-10272004-222632.

[12] W.C. Jakes, *Microwave Mobile Communications*. Wiley, New York, 1974.

[13] J.G. Proakis, *Digital Communications*. Fourth Edition, McGraw Hill, 1996.

[14] T.S. Rappaport, *Wireless Communications*: Principles and Practice. Prentice-Hall, 1996.

[15] S. Tomisato, K. Fukawa, and H. Suzuki, “Coherent Frequency Hopping Multiple Access (CFHMA) with Multiuser Detection for Mobile Communication Systems”, IEEE Trans. Vehi. Tech., vol. 49, Issue: 2, March 2000, pp. 531–539.

[16] M.P. Fitton, A.R. Nix, “Frequency Hopping CDMA for Flexible Third Generation Wireless Networks”, Proc. of IEEE Global COM, 1997, vol.3, 3-8 Nov 1997, pp: 1504 –1508.

[17] M.B. Pursley, C.S. Wilkins, “Adaptive Transmission for Frequency-Hop Communications with Reed-Solomon Coding”, IEEE Pacific Rim Conf. on Communications, Computers and Signal Processing, vol. 2, 1997 pp. 866 –869.

[18] M.B. Pursley, C.S. Wilkins, “Adaptive-Rate Coding for Frequency-Hop Communication over Rayleigh Fading Channels”, IEEE JSAC, vol.17, No.7, July 1999, pp. 1224-1232.

[19] C.M. Keller, M.B. Pursley, “Diversity Combining for Channels with Fading and Partial-Band Interference”, IEEE JSAC, vol. SAC-5, No. 2, Feb. 1987. pp. 248-260.

[20] J.D. Gibson, *Principles of Mobile Communications.* Kluwer, 1996.

[21] D.G. Brennan, “Linear diversity combining techniques,” Proc. of IEEE, Vol. 91 Issue: 2, Feb. 2003, pp: 331 -356.

[22] Y. Li, “Pilot Symbol Aided Channel Estimation for OFDM in Wireless Systems”, IEEE Trans. on Veh. Tech., vol. 49, No. 4, July. 2000, pp. 1207-1215.

[23]. T.J. Kumpumaki, M.A. Isohookana, J.K. Juntti, “Narrow-Band Interference Rejection using Transformation Domain Signal Processing in a Hybrid DS/FH Spread-Spectrum System,” Proc. MILCOM 97, vol. 1, pp. 89-93.

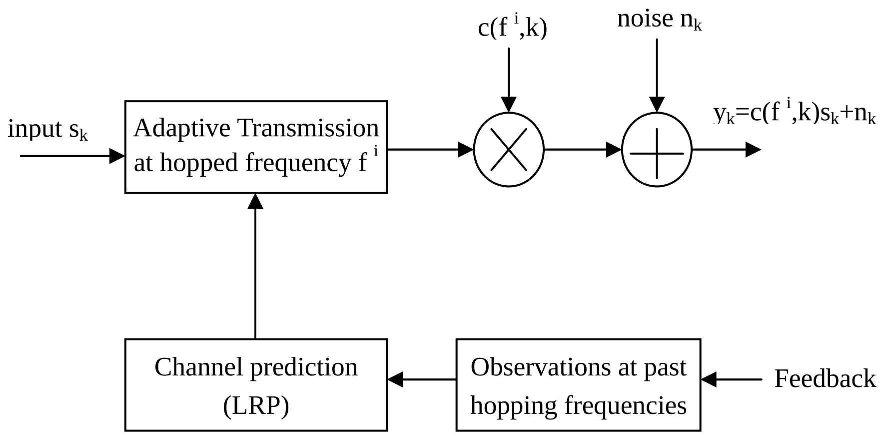
[24] M. Lei, A. Duel-Hallen, “Enabling Adaptive Modulation and Interference Mitigation for Slow Frequency Hopping Communications”, Proceeding of IEEE SPAWC 2005, June, 2005, pp. 366-370.

[25] T.-S. Yang, "Performance Analysis of Adaptive Transmission Aided by Long Range Channel Prediction for Realistic Single-and Multi-Carrier Mobile Radio Channels," Ph.D. Thesis,, NC State Univ, 2004, http://www.ece.ncsu.edu/pubs/etd/id/etd-05192004-133754.

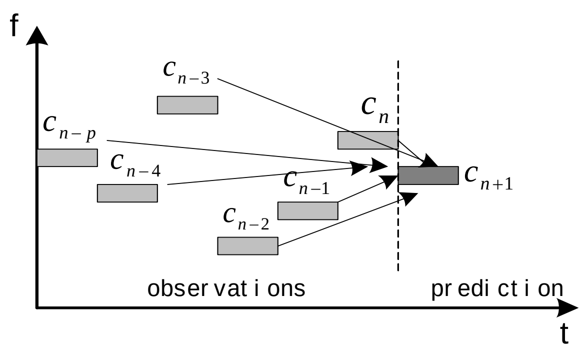
[26] S. Falahati, A. Svensson, T. Ekman, and M. Stenard, “Adaptive Modulation Systems for Predicted Wireless Channels.” *IEEE Trans. on Comm,*, Vol.52, No. 2, Feb. 2004.

[27] T. Ekman, “Prediction of Mobile Radio Channels: Modeling and Design”, PhD Dissertation, Uppsala University, Sweden, Oct. 2002.

[28] G. H. Golub, C. F. Van Loan, *Matrix Computations*. Third Edition, 1996, The Johns Hopkins University Press.



a. System model



b. The LRP algorithm

Figure 1. Adaptive transmission for FH channels aided by long range prediction.

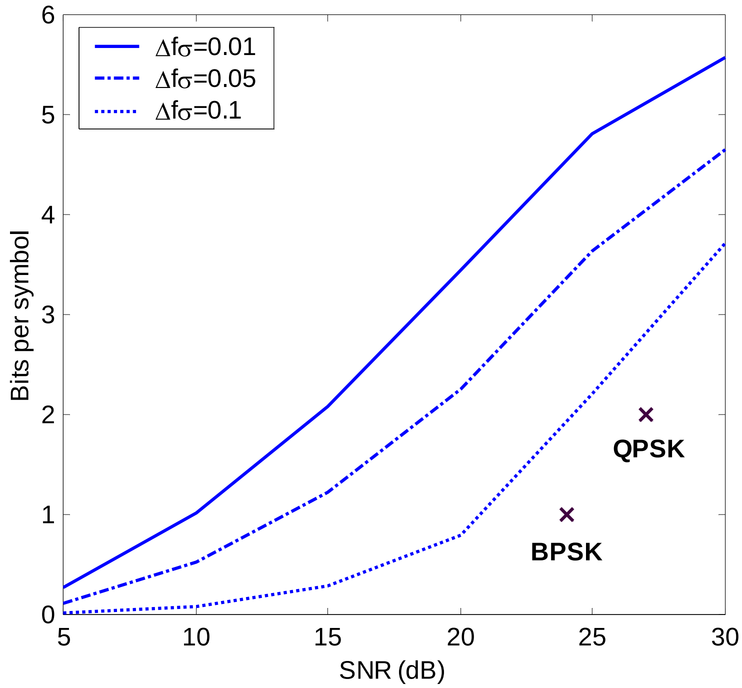


Figure 2. Spectral efficiency of adaptive modulation using Long Range Prediction,τT_s=*2*ms, f_{dm}=*50*Hz, q=*32*.

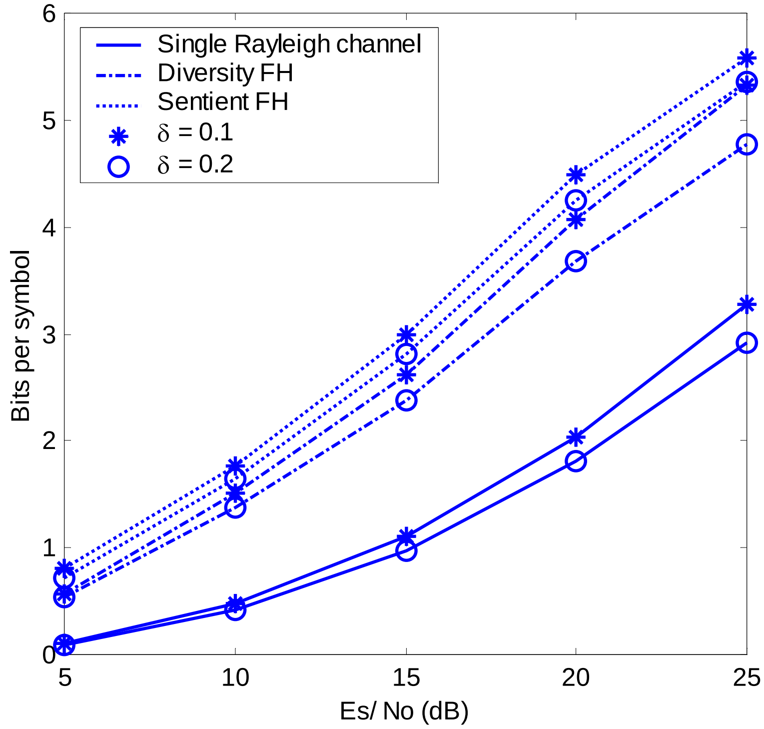


Figure 3. Performance of adaptive SFH with partial-band interference, Jakes model, prediction interval τT_s=2ms, f_{dm}=*50*Hz, $\Delta f\sigma$=*0.05*, δ=*0.1*, η=*1.0*, E_s/N_I=0dB, $BER_{tg}=10^{-3}$, *L=4*, *r=2* for sentient FH.

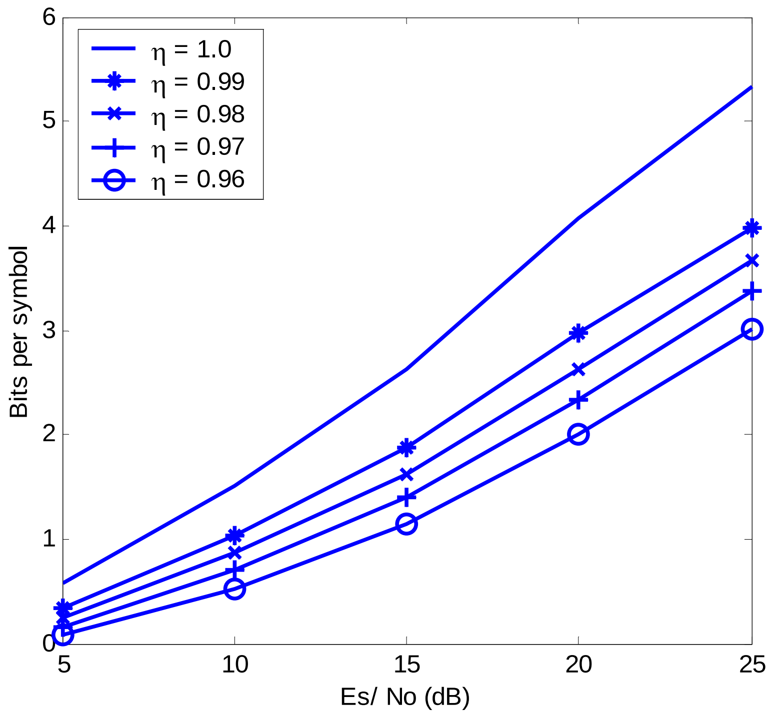


Figure 4. Performance of adaptive diversity FH with PBI, Jakes model, $\delta=0.1$, $\tau T_s=2$ms, $f_{dm}=50$Hz, $\Delta f\sigma=0.05$, E_s/N_I=0dB, $BER_{tg}=10^{-3}$.